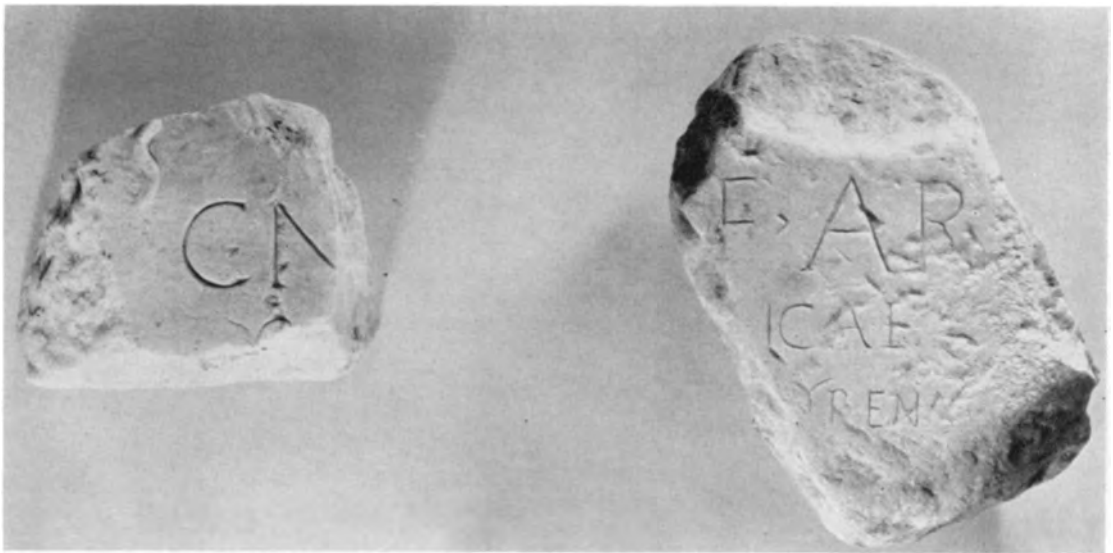


GREEK AND LATIN INSCRIPTIONS¹

A ROMAN OF SENATORIAL CLASS

38. Two fragments of Pentelic marble found in modern walls, the larger in Section H in 1933 and the smaller in Section K in 1934. On both pieces only the inscribed surface is preserved, and the stones are elsewhere broken away.

Fragment *a* (Inv. No. I 1789) : height, 0.18 m. ; width, 0.24 m. ; thickness, 0.105 m.
Fragment *b* (Inv. No. I 466) : height, 0.34 m. ; width, 0.28 m. ; thickness, 0.11 m.
Height of letters : in line 1, 0.065 m. ; in line 2, 0.03 m. ; in line 3, 0.025 m.



No. 38

Julio-Claudian Period

C n [> - - - - -] f > A r [- - - - -]
co [s > - - - - -] provinciae Afr] icae
[- - - - -] provinciae Cretae et C] yrenar [um]
[- - - - -]

¹ Through the generous assistance of the Council for Research in the Social Sciences at Columbia University and through the coöperation of the authorities of Barnard College, the writer was enabled to go to Athens for the academic year 1939-1940 and to prepare for publication the late inscriptions, of which the second installment is here presented. The numbers follow in consecutive order after the last Agora inscription, published above on pp. 85-90.

The inscription honors a man with a distinguished senatorial career. In line 3 the last visible letter seems to be R rather than I, and, therefore, the reference is to a provincial magistracy like that of a proconsul or legate and not to a military command in the legio III Cyrenaica.

DEDICATION FROM THE ACROPOLIS

39. A fragment of Pentelic marble found on February 24, 1934 in the demolition of a modern wall in Section A. The stone preserves part of the left side, but it is broken away at the right, above, below, and at the back.

Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness,
0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.027 m.

Inv. No. I 1395.

ca. A.D. 50

[-----]
[g]radu[s-----]
ab · aris · i[-----]
'Επί ἱερί[ας Ἰπποσθενίδος]
5 τῆς Νικ[οκλέους Πειραιέ]
[ως θυγατρός]



No. 39

The inscription is dated by the same priestess of Athena Polias as two dedications on the Acropolis, *I.G.*, II², 4126 and 4127.

The date of the priestess Hipposthenis depends on that of L. Aquilius Florus Turcianus Gallus, a proconsul of Achaëa, to whom the dedication *I.G.*, II², 4126 was erected in her priesthood. Another inscription in honor of Florus probably dates from 52/3 A.D.² From this it would result that the priestess Hipposthenis held office in the reign of Claudius, and not in that of Augustus.

In the new inscription the reference to a flight of steps (*gradus*) suggests the monumental flight of steps which led up to the Propylaea and which was constructed under Claudius³ and represented on the Athenian coins of the period.⁴

² A. B. West, *Corinth*, VIII, Part II (1931), no. 54. The date 52/3 A.D., proposed by West, had been adopted by E. Groag, *P.I.R.*², I (1933), 993, and by J. Kirchner, *I.G.*, II², 4126, addendum on p. 352. But Groag now prefers a date about 3 B.C., "Die römischen Reichsbeamter von Achaia bis auf Diokletian," *Akad. d. Wiss. in Wien, Schriften der Balkankommission*, Antiquarische Abt., IX, 1939, pp. 15-16.

³ P. Graindor, *Athènes de Tibère à Trajan* (Cairo, 1931), pp. 160-163.

⁴ J. P. Shear, *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 316-317 and Plate VI.

AULUS DIDIUS GALLUS

40. Five fragments of Pentelic marble found in 1934, 1936, and 1937 in the demolition of modern walls in Sections K, Λ, P, and T. On all five fragments only the inscribed surface has been preserved, and the stones are elsewhere broken away.

Fragment *a* (Inv. No. I 1185c) : height, 0.17 m. ; width, 0.15 m. ; thickness, 0.05 m.

Fragments *b* and *c* join to form one piece (Inv. No. I 3449) with the following dimensions: height, 0.38 m. ; width, 0.21 m. ; thickness, 0.21 m.

Fragment *d* (Inv. No. I 1185b) : height, 0.18 m. ; width, 0.23 m. ; thickness, 0.11 m.

Fragment *e* (Inv. No. I 1185a) : height, 0.165 m. ; width, 0.185 m. ; thickness, 0.21 m.

Height of letters, 0.022 m.-0.029 m.



No. 40. Fragment *a*



No. 40. Fragment *d*



No. 40. Fragments *b* and *c*



No. 40. Fragment *e*

After A.D. 54

a	[-----]ei[-----] [-----]o> inter [-----] [praefecto e]quit[atus] [-----]r[-----]	
b + c	5 [comiti et le]gā[to i]n Brittan[nia] [leg]atō[>] Caes[aris] [leg]atō> div[i] Clau[dii] [le]gato[>] August[i] [le]gato[> pr> pr>] prov[inciae Moesiae]	d e
	10 [le]gāt[o> pr> pr> pr]ovin[ciae Britanniae] [-----]V[-----]	

The inscription honors a man with a brilliant senatorial career. If I have located fragments *d* and *e* correctly, lines 6-8 indicate under what emperors he had served as legate, while lines 9-10 indicate what imperial provinces he had governed. Each of these entries occupies a single line, and the letters, consequently, are crowded or enlarged according to the length of the entry. If the same arrangement prevailed above, we may restore a single entry in line 5, [comiti et le]gā[to i]n Brittan[nia]. Line 2 may have contained a reference to an adlectio or to a praetorship. For example, line 2 may be completed [adlect]o> inter [consulares], if line 3 reads [praef> e]quit[atus>].

So brilliant a career was altogether exceptional, and among the senators of this period Aulus Didius Gallus seems to be indicated. Although his career is only partially known, it is clear that he held two or more governorships (Moesia and Britain) under Claudius and Nero, and it is significant that one unusual office appears in his *cursus honorum*, namely that of praefectus equitatus, which I think I recognize in line 3.

An inscription at Olympia throws light on the career of Didius Gallus. The latter document has been published by Th. Mommsen, *Röm. Mitt.*, I (1886), pp. 253-4 = *C.I.L.*, III (1902), 7247 + 12278; by A. von Domaszewski, *Röm. Mitt.*, VI (1891), pp. 163-7 (with a drawing by Purgold); by H. Dessau, *I.L.S.* (1892), 970; and by E. Groag in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s. v. Didius (6), col. 410. Opinions differ as to its restoration, but I should prefer to edit the document as follows:

A.D. 44

A>	Didius G[allus leg]atus [Ti·] Claudi> Caes[aris] Aug· Ger[mani] ci, tr[i]umphal[ibus o]rname[ntis], [XV vir] s· f· pro· co[s· Asia]e et Sicilia[e]
5	[. . .]siae, pr[ae]fectu[s] equitat· [comes et legatus impe]ratoris· i[n] [Britannia]

RESTORATIONS: 1 A> Didius G[allus leg]atus [Ti·], Mommsen; orn]atus [dono Ti·], Domaszewski. 2 Mommsen. 3 tr[i]umphal[ibus o]rname[ntis], Mommsen; o]rname[ntis, cos·], Domaszewski. 4 [XV vir] s· f· pro· co[s· Asia]e (or Africa]e) et Sicilia[e leg·], Mommsen; Sicilia[e, leg· Aug·], Domaszewski. 5 [pr· pr· Moe]siae, pr[ae]fectu]s equitat·, Mommsen; equitat· [bello], Domaszewski. 6-7 impe]ratoris i[ussu | dedit], Mommsen; [Britannico pr· quaest· impe]ratoris, Domaszewski; impe]ratoris i[ussu | dedit or comes impe]ratoris i[n | --], Groag; [comes et legatus impe]ratoris i[n | Britannia], Oliver.

If the drawing is reliable Domaszewski's complements collapse, because, first of all, they exceed the space as indicated by conditions at the end of line 2. In line 4 the restoration Africa]e would be too long, and even the restoration leg· at the end of the line overflows at least by one letter, inasmuch as the stonecutter was forced to break the name Germanici for lack of that much space at the end of line 2.

Since the restoration orn]atus [dono Ti·] proves impossible in line 1, the restoration leg]atus imposes itself, and since the word leg]atus stands alone without any closer definition of the legate's functions, it seems to me to indicate clearly the legate of the province in which the inscription was erected. From A.D. 15 until 44 Achaëa was part of the province of Moesia and ruled by an imperial legate, but in A.D. 44 Achaëa was detached and made a senatorial province. Therefore the inscription antedates the reëstablishment of Achaëa as a separate province, but it postdates the grant of triumphalia ornamenta which were given to Didius Gallus presumably for the victory in the Bosporean kingdom early in A.D. 44. On this see J. G. C. Anderson, *Cambridge Ancient History*, X (1934), p. 753.

From the new inscription at Athens it appears that Didius Gallus accompanied Claudius to Britain in A.D. 43 as a member of his staff. From Britain he was dispatched to Moesia with an important military assignment, namely the conduct of Cotys to the Bosporean kingdom and the establishment of Cotys in place of Mithridates upon that throne. This he accomplished early in A.D. 44. Thus his military missions occupied only a brief space of time. Since he must have gone directly from Britain to Moesia, we need reckon with only one leave of absence from any duties in Rome as curator aquarum.

He was in Britain twice. The first commission, a purely military appointment as staff officer of Claudius on the campaign which ended in the conquest of Britain, is mentioned in line 5. The second commission was the well-known governorship of Britain, which he received in A.D. 52 or 53 and which after the death of Claudius he still retained as legate of Nero. The crowded letters of line 10 reveal that the imperial province, the governorship of which was once recorded in this line, had a relatively long name, which I restore as Brittanniae. The other imperial province, of which the governorship was recorded in line 9, must have been Moesia.

In the inscription at Athens, accordingly, the honors were arranged in groups, and within the groups a chronological arrangement was observed.

DEDICATION TO VESPASIAN

41. Part of a curved monument of Hymettian marble with convex front and concave back found March 18, 1937 in a well in Section X. The stone is broken away above, below, and at the sides.

Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.27 m.;
thickness, 0.075 m.

Height of letters, 0.025 m.

Inv. No. I 4642.

A.D. 69-79

[*Αὐτοκράτορι*]
[*Καίσαρ*]ι Σεβαστῶ
[*Οὐεσπ*]ασιανῶ

Traces appear of an earlier inscription which had been erased.



No. 41

PRIEST OF KALLISTE

42. A fragment of Pentelic marble was found on April 24, 1936 in a modern wall of Section P. The stone has been broken away above and below, but preserves the back and sides.

Height, 0.33 m.; width, 0.318 m.; thickness, 0.25 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 4052.



No. 42

After A.D. 125

Κ[α]τ' ἐπερώτ[η]μα τ[ῆς ἐξ Ἀρεί]
ου Π[άγ]ου [β]ο[υ]λῆς [καὶ τῆς βου]
λῆς τῶν Φ· καὶ το[ῦ δήμου τοῦ]
'Αθηναίων Πριμο[-----]
5 σιον ἱερέα διὰ βίω[υ Ἀρτέμιδος]
Καλλίστης καὶ [Σωτείρας οἱ πρυ]
[τά]γεις τῆ[ς ----- φυλῆς]
[-----]

The inscription preserves part of a dedication which may have stood at the top of a prytany catalogue. The reference to the Council of the Five Hundred dates the document after the constitutional reforms of the Hadrianic Period.

Two inscriptions from the third century B.C., *I.G.*, II², 788 and 789, honor an *ἱερεὺς τῆς Καλλίστης* and were to be erected *ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τῆς Καλλίστης*. At that time the priest was selected by lot and for one year only. The change from an annual to a permanent priesthood finds its most familiar parallel in the cult of Asclepius.

Further mention of the goddess comes to us from the second century after Christ (Pausanias, I, 29, 2): *Ἀθηναίοις δὲ καὶ ἔξω πόλεως ἐν τοῖς δήμοις καὶ κατὰ τὰς ὁδοὺς θεῶν ἔστιν ἱερά καὶ ἡρώων καὶ ἀνδρῶν τάφοι· ἐγγυτάτω δὲ Ἀκαδημία, χωρίον ποτὲ ἀνδρὸς ιδιώτου, γυμνάσιον δὲ ἐπ' ἐμοῦ. κατιοῦσι δ' ἐς αὐτὴν περίβολός ἐστιν Ἀρτέμιδος καὶ ξόανα Ἀρίστης καὶ Καλλίστης· ὡς μὲν ἐγὼ δοκῶ καὶ ὁμολογεῖ τὰ ἔπη τὰ <Π>ά<μ>φ<ω>,⁵ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδός εἰσιν ἐπικλήσεις αὐται, λεγόμενον δὲ καὶ ἄλλον ἐς αὐτὰς λόγον ὑπερβήσομαι. Finally we hear of the cult also from Hesychius, *Καλλίστη· ἡ ἐν τῷ Κεραμεικῷ ἰδρυμένη Ἐκάτη ἦν ἔνιοι Ἄρτεμιν λέγουσιν.**

The designation *Καλλίστη*, however, does not occur in an inscription from the third century B.C., *I.G.*, II², 1298, which was to be erected *ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος*, while two inscriptions from the first century B.C., *I.G.*, II², 1343, which honors an *ἱερεὺς τῆς Σωτείρας* and was to be set up *ἐν τῷ τεμένει τῆς Σωτείρας*, and *I.G.*, II², 4695, which contains a dedication *Ἀρτέμιδι Σωτεῖρα[ι]*, attest the worship of another Artemis. But since all these inscriptions seem to have come from much the same area and since a double establishment would have been unnecessary and burdensome to the government, W. S. Ferguson⁶ suggested that Artemis Soteira and Artemis Kalliste were joined in a common cult administered by a single priest. This I think reasonable, but the conjunction in line 6, where I have restored accordingly, must not be regarded as confirmation of the hypothesis, because on the strength of Pausanias one might restore also *καὶ [Ἀρίστης]*.

After Ferguson's article three more dedications to Kalliste, *I.G.*, II², 4665, 4667, and 4668, from the third century, were discovered in her sanctuary together with other objects,⁷ and in the Epigraphical Museum Kirchner found another dedication to Artemis Soteira, *I.G.*, II², 4631, which he dated in the fourth century B.C. One more, found in the Agora excavations, was published by Meritt, *Hesperia*, X (1941), pp. 62-63.

EPITAPH OF VALERIA FORTUNATA

43. A large base of Pentelic marble found May 5, 1933 in a modern wall in Section H. The top preserves a shallow round cutting. In relief may be seen a pair of castanets on the right side and a cymbal on the left.

⁵ The manuscripts have *Σαπφοῦς*. The emendation *Πάμφω*, now generally accepted, was proposed by A. Hecker, *Philologus*, V (1850), p. 429.

⁶ *Klio*, VII (1907), pp. 213-4.

⁷ A. Philadelphus, *B.C.H.*, LI (1927), pp. 157-163.

Height, 0.78 m.; width, 0.61 m.;
thickness, 0.48 m.
Height of letters, 0.02-0.032 m.
Inv. No. I 774.

A.D. 113-136

D(is) ♂ M(anibus)
Valeriae Fortunatae
contubernali b(ene) m(erenti)
Antiochus Caes(aris) n̄s
5 vern(a) fecit
Οὐαλερίᾳ Φορτουνάτῃ
συμβίῳ
Ἄντιόχῳ Καίσ(αρος) δοῦλ(ος)
ἐποίησεν

Antiochus and his *contubernalis* are otherwise unknown. The use of the leaf, the omission of the iota adscript, the shape of the letters epsilon, sigma, and omega, but particularly the abbreviation Καίσ δοῦλ and the use of the ligature, render unlikely an earlier date for the base than the first quarter of the second century. The abbreviation N̄S stands for *nostri*.

In the absence of an exact Greek equivalent for the Latin word *verna*, the latter is frequently retained as οὐέρνας, concerning which see Dittenberger, *O.G.I.S.*, II, no. 550 and commentary.



No. 43

EPITAPH OF A ROMAN SOLDIER

44. Four fragments of a grave monument of Pentelic marble found in 1933, 1934, and 1935 in the demolition of modern walls in Sections M, O, and Ξ.

Three fragments (Inv. Nos. I 2047a + 1190) join as one piece, preserving the left side and the top with antefixial ornaments. It is broken away at the back, below, and at the right, and it has the following dimensions: height, 0.425 m.; width, 0.51 m.; thickness, 0.24 m.

A fourth (non-contiguous) fragment (Inv. No. I 2047b) preserves part of the right side but is broken away at the back, above, below, and at the left. It has the following dimensions: height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

Height of letters: in lines 1-4, 0.027 m.-0.03 m.; in lines 5-9, 0.018 m.-0.02 m. :
in line 10, 0.015 m.



No. 44

A.D. 113-120 ?

T Fa[bi]us ς T ἄ f[ἄ] Arn ἄ [Pud]es
Brix[el] ς mi! [ἄ] leg ἄ XI [ς Cl. P.] F.
stip [ς] VII ἄ a[n]n ἄ XXVII ς [--]ε
Iul[... ς] h ἄ [f ἄ] c ς

- 5 Τί Φά[βιο]ς Τί φ[ίλι]ος Ἀρνήσιος Πο[ύ]
δης Β[ριξ]έλλ[ω μεί]λες λεγιών[ις]
ἰά Κλα[ύ]διε [Π Φ στιπενδιώρ]ο[υμ ἑπτ]
ὰ ἀννώρ[ο]υμ [ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι, κογνά]
τους ἐτ ἡρης [----- name -----]
10 κεν[τούριω φακιένδουμ κουράουιτ]

The stone preserves the Latin sepulchral inscription of a Roman soldier, T. Fabius (or Fannius) Pudens from northern Italy, first in Latin script, then roughly transliterated into Greek letters with an abbreviation mark over the wrong letter in line 5. The numerals, which in the Latin script are not real abbreviations but symbols, could not be transliterated, and in the second version they appear actually translated into Greek symbols or even into Greek words. Particularly at the end the second version is much less abbreviated. For the phrase *cognatus et heres* discernible in line 9 compare Dessau, *I.L.S.*, 4450: Frugifero Augusto sacr. ex testamento C. Mutili Felicis Annae[i]ani adsertoris publici, curante C. Mutilio Optato cognato et herede, ex inscribto eius epulo d(ecurionibus) dato. Other examples are known of inscriptions Latin in language but Greek in script.⁸

The lettering is suitable for the second century after Christ. Furthermore, the lacuna in line 2 calls for the restoration *Cl.*, not *C.* This marks the inscription as not earlier than the reign of Trajan.⁹ Since, on the other hand, Italians began to disappear from the ranks of the Roman Army from the time of Vespasian on, the inscription probably dates no later than the reign of Trajan.

We now have at Athens and the Piraeus the epitaphs of six sailors from the fleet of Misenum,¹⁰ of one sailor from the fleet of Ravenna,¹¹ of one soldier from the legio XI Claudia Pia Fidelis, of one soldier from the legio X Gemina,¹² of one soldier from the cohorts III Campestris,^{12a} of one veteran,¹³ and of three soldiers¹⁴ from unknown units, of whom, however, one came from Virunum in Noricum, a city founded by the emperor Claudius. The presence of Roman soldiers and sailors in a *civitas libera* is very striking, and it points to a single period of great military preparations for a campaign in the East. The centurion's Roman gentilicium *Flavius* indicates something about the date when the soldier of the cohorts III Campestris died at Athens. They all seem definitely later than the reign of Claudius, and yet none of these epitaphs seems to date from the time of Lucius Verus. It would be hard to explain the presence of soldiers from the two aforesaid legions before A.D. 106 because of their previous location. Thus it would seem that the Parthian War was the occasion for these visits to Athens, where Trajan stopped for a while in A.D. 113 on his way out to the East.¹⁵ The war itself lasted from A.D. 114 to 118, and these soldiers and sailors may have been at the Piraeus at any time between 113 and 120. To the same period I should tentatively attribute the inscriptions erected at Athens and at the Piraeus by opulent imperial slaves, *supra*, No. 43, and *C.I.L.*, III, 556.

⁸ *Inscriptiones Christianae Urbis Romae saeclo septimo antiquiores*, II (1935), 4741 and 6013; *Année épigraphique*, 1922, no. 135 (Egypt, second century after Christ). A Latin inscription in mixed Greek and Latin script in Palestine: *Année épigraphique*, 1936, no. 131.

⁹ Ritterling in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s. v. Legio, col. 1705.

¹⁰ *Infra*, No. 48; *C.I.L.*, III, 556a; *C.I.L.*, III, 6109; *C.I.L.*, III, 7290 (where line 2 reads CAPITON > MIL >); *C.I.L.*, III, 7291; *C.I.L.*, III, 14203¹⁸.

¹¹ *C.I.L.*, III, 557.

¹² *C.I.L.*, III, 7288.

^{12a} *C.I.L.*, III, 7289.

¹³ *Infra*, No. 47.

¹⁴ *Infra*, Nos. 45 and 46; *C.I.L.*, III, 6110.

¹⁵ On Trajan's visit to Athens see P. Graindor, *Athènes de Tibère à Trajan* (Cairo, 1931), p. 25.

EPITAPH OF A ROMAN SOLDIER

45. A fragment from a grave monument of Pentelic marble found on March 11, 1933 in Section H. The back and the right side are rough-picked. The stone is broken away above, below, and at the left. Part of a niche is preserved below the inscription.

Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.

Height of letters: in line 2, 0.025 m.; in line 3, 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 556.

A.D. 113-120 ?

[-----]
 [-- vix. ann.] XL, mil. an[n.]
 [-----] Maximus h. c.



No. 45

EPITAPH OF A ROMAN SOLDIER

46. The upper right corner of a grave monument of Pentelic marble found on October 1, 1936 in a modern wall of Section Φ. It is broken away at the left and below.



No. 46

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.27 m.; thickness, 0.175 m.

Height of letters: in line 1, 0.025 m.; in line 2, 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 4291.

A.D. 113-120 ?

[-----] Viruno·
 [----- v]ixit
 [annis -----]

This is the gravestone of a Roman soldier from Virunum in Noricum. For similar monuments compare Th. Mommsen, *C.I.L.*, III, Pars posterior, p. 597, and D. Detschew, *Jahreshefte*, XXXI (1939), Beiblatt, pp. 126-127.

EPITAPH OF A VETERAN

47. A fragment of a grave monument found on March 5, 1934 in a modern wall of Section K. The monument is broken away on all sides.

Maximum height, 0.125 m.; maximum width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.17 m.

Height of letters, 0.013 m.-0.023 m.

Inv. No. I 1521.



No. 47

A.D. 113-120 ?

[Dis Manib]us Vi[- - - - -]
 [- - - - -] veterani· vix[it annis - -]
 [ex] testamento < []

EPITAPH OF A ROMAN SAILOR

48. A fragment of Pentelic marble found in Section Ξ on February 23, 1935 in a modern fill. Part of the top, part of the back, and part of the left side have been preserved, but the stone is broken away at the right and below.



No. 48

Maximum height, 0.32 m.; maximum width, 0.29 m.;
thickness, 0.084 m.

Height of letters, 0.027 m.-0.036 m.

Inv. No. I 2459.

A.D. 113-120 ?

D(is) M(anibus)
Q. Boidius [m]
ilis ixs clā[sse M]
isenesi, [vixit an]
5 nis [-----]
[-----]

The Latinization *Boidius* conceals an original *Βοῖδιος* rather than *Βοήθιος*. Hitherto the name *Boidius* has not been recognized, although in two Boeotian inscriptions, *I.G.*, VII, 434 (first century B.C.) and 2519, the form *Βοῖδιον*, which Dittenberger assumed to be a woman's name with a neuter termination, can be interpreted also as the accusative case of the masculine name. But the sailor's name need not be Greek.

For *ixs* read *ex*.

DEDICATION TO HADRIAN

49. A stele of Pentelic marble broken away at the left found June 2, 1939 in Section BB.

Height, 0.45 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.09 m.

Height of letters, 0.023 m.

Inv. No. I 5862.

A.D. 129-138

[Σω]τῆρι καὶ
[κ]τίστηι
[Ἀν]τοκράτο[ρι]
[Ἄ]δριαν[ῶι]
5 [Ἵλ]υμπ[ίω]ι



No. 49

Other inscriptions of this type are published in *I.G.*, II², 3324-3368, 3367a.

DEDICATION TO HADRIAN

50. Part of a block of Pentelic marble, found on November 23, 1934 in the demolition of a modern wall in Section N. The top is partially preserved, but the stone is elsewhere broken away.



No. 50

Height, 0.185 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.-0.022 m.

Inv. No. I 2212.

A.D. 129-138

Σωτήρ[ι καὶ κτί]
στην Ἀν[τοκρά]
τορι Ἀδ[ριανῶι]
Ὀλυμ[πίωι]

Compare the foregoing.

DEDICATION TO HADRIAN

51. A stele of Hymettian marble found on October 28, 1938 in the demolition of a modern wall in Section ΓΓ.

Height, 0.335 m.; width, 0.215 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.

Height of letters, 0.025 m.

Inv. No. I 5609.

A.D. 129-138

Σωτήρι
καὶ κτίστη
Ἀντ[ο]κρά
τορι Ἀδρια
5 νῶ Ὀ[λυμπί]
φ

Compare the foregoing.



No. 51

DEDICATION TO HADRIAN

52. Part of a block of Hymettian marble found on May 27, 1936 in a Byzantine fill in Section P. The stone is broken away above, below, and at the sides, but it preserves part of the original back.



No. 52

Height, 0.137 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.027 m.

Inv. No. I 4198.

A.D. 129-138

[Σωτήρι]

[καὶ κτίστη]ι

[Ἀυτοκρά]τορι

[Ἄδριαν]ῶι

5 [Ὀλυμπί]ωι

This may be part of *I.G.*, II², 3368, now lost. Compare the foregoing.

DEDICATION TO SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS AND CARACALLA

53. Two non-contiguous fragments of Pentelic marble were found in modern houses of Section Ω in the autumn of 1937. Fragment *a* preserves part of the back (rough-picked) and of the left side with a double moulding, but it is broken away above, below, and at the right. Fragment *b* preserves part of the back and of the bottom, but it is broken away above and at either side.

Fragment *a*: height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.287 m.

Fragment *b*: height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, 0.28 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 5047.

A.D. 197

Λο[υ]κί[ω] Σεπτιμίω]

Σεονήρ[ω] Περτίνακι]

Σεβαστῶ [καὶ Μάρκω]

Ἀύρη[λίω] Ἀντωνίνω]

5 [το]ῖ[ν] θεο[ῖ]ν Π̄ Αἴλι[ος]

[Κ]ηφεισόδαρος Ἀν[α]

[κα]εύς, Παναθηνα[ῖ]

[δι ἰζ] =



No. 53

In the last line I have restored what seems to me the most probable date. For the Panathenaid Era, which commenced in A.D. 130/1, compare P. Graindor, *Athènes sous Hadrian* (Cairo, 1934), p. 48, note 2 and the references there cited.

DEDICATION TO APOLLO

54. A fragment of Pentelic marble found on March 7, 1939 in Section OA. The stone is broken away above, below, and at the sides, but it preserves part of the back.



No. 54

Height, 0.169 m.; width, 0.155 m.;
thickness, 0.03 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.-0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 5710.

[Δ]ημήτριο[ς]

[Γ]λαύκου

[Ἄ]ναφ<λ>ύστ[ιος]

[Ἄπ]ώ<λ>λωνι

[ὑπ' Ἄ]κραι[ς]

Inscriptions of this type are published in *I.G.*, II², 2891-2931. The stonecutter has twice written alpha for lambda.

DEDICATION TO APOLLO

55. A fragment of Pentelic marble found on May 20, 1939 in Section BB. The stone is broken away at the sides, above and below, but it preserves part of the back.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.135 m.;
thickness, 0.038 m.

Height of letters, 0.014 m.

Inv. No. I 5835.

[Λεύκιο]ς Ἄφροδεί

[σιος Φυλ]άσιος

[θεσμοθε]τήσας

[Ἄπόλλων]ι ὑπὸ

5 [Μακραῑς]



No. 55

Compare the foregoing. This man's epitaph is preserved in *I.G.*, III, 2100.

DEDICATION TO APOLLO

56. A fragment of Pentelic marble found on March 29, 1939 in Section OA. The stone is broken away at the sides and above, but it preserves the back and bottom.

Height, 0.153 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness, 0.032 m.

Height of letters, 0.012 m.

Inv. No. I 5756.

ιου [- - - -]
'Απόλ[λωνι υ']
πὸ Μ[ακράϊς]



No. 56

Compare the foregoing. This inscription is not part of *I.G.*, II², 2930.

DEDICATION TO APOLLO

57. A fragment of Pentelic marble found on April 15, 1937 in surface fill of Section ΘΘ. The stone is broken away at the right and above, but it preserves part of the back, bottom, and left side.



No. 57

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 4723.

About Second Century after Christ

[- - - - -]
['Α] πόλλω [νι]
υπ' "Ακ[ραϊς]

Compare the foregoing.

STATILIUS DOLICHUS

58. Two fragments of Pentelic marble, which were found on May 25, 1936 in the demolition of a late wall in Section T, join as one piece, preserving part of the top, but broken away at the sides, at the back, and below.



No. 58

Height, 0.40 m.; width, 0.45 m.;
thickness, 0.17 m.

Height of letters, 0.025 m.

Inv. No. I 4217.

First or Second Century after Christ

Στατείλιος
Δολιχὸς
Ἀργήτιο[s]
Ἄντιοχὸς[s]
5 [ἐ]π[ὶ Δά]φνη

TIB. CL. ARRUNTIANUS POLLIANUS

59. Two fragments from a base of Pentelic marble found on December 11, 1935 in a modern house of Section T. One piece preserves the left side, and the other piece preserves the right side and the top. Both fragments preserve the back and are broken away below. The two stones fail to make a clear join because of further wear after the original fracture.

Fragment *a*: height, 0.432 m.; width, 0.358 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.

Fragment *b*: height, 0.467 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.

Height of letters, 0.03 m.-0.035 m.

Inv. No. I 3141.

First or Second Century after Christ

Ἡ πόλις ἢ Ν[ε]κοπολι
τῶν Τιβ> Κλ> Ἀρ[ρ]ουντιανὸν
Πολλιανό[ν, Ν]ικομά
[χ]ου καὶ Πώλ[λα]ς υἱόν, ἀ
5 [θ]λοθετή[σα]ντα καὶ
ἀστυνομήσαν[τα] τ[α] τ[-]
[-----]



No. 59

DEDICATION TO ALL THE GODS

60. A small columnar base of Pentelic marble, preserving part of the top and most of the bottom, found on September 1, 1936 in building operations on Dionysius Areopagites Street and brought into the excavations.

Height, 0.145 m.; diameter, 0.085 m.

Height of letters, 0.013 m.

Inv. No. I 4348.

About Second Century after Christ

Πᾶσι θεοῖς
ὁ ἱερεὺς
Εἰσίδοτος
ἀνέθηκεν

ΠΑCΙΘΕΘΙC
ΘΙΕΡΕΥC
ΕΙCΙΔΟΤΟC
ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ

No. 60



No. 60

SOSIA FALCONILLA

61. Eight pieces of Pentelic marble found in 1938, three in the church of the Hypapante and the rest in the original fill of the Valerian Wall. These may be combined as four fragments of a large base.

Fragment *a* preserves part of the top and of a heavy crowning moulding but is broken away at the sides, at the back, and below.

Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.34 m.; thickness, 0.16 m.

Fragment *b* preserves part of the left side but is broken away at the right, at the back, above, and below.

Height, 0.54 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.125 m.

Fragment *c* preserves only the inscribed surface and is elsewhere broken away.

Height, 0.30 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.

Fragment *d* preserves only the inscribed surface and is elsewhere broken away.

Height, 0.30 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.

Height of letters, 0.027 m.

Inv. No. I 5319.

ΚΗ Ι ΣΑΜ

ΒΟ
ΜΟΥΤ
ΝΦΑ
ΥΠ

Υ
ΝΑΙ
ΝΙΑ
ΥΠΑ
ΠΗΗ
ΤΙΚ
ΟΥΣ
ΠΑΤ

ΓΑΤ
ΑΛΚΩ
ΓΟΝΟ
ΙΩΝΟΣ
ΙΩ

Ν
ΥΪ
ΥΤΡ
Σ

ΤΙΝ
ΓΟΝΟΝΑ
Σ

Near End of Second Century

	Ψηφισαμ[ένης]	πηρίο[υ Φ]άλκω[ρος ύπα]
	[τῆς ἕξ Ἀρείου Πάγου βου]	τικο[ύ ἕ]γγονο[υ Σοσί]
	[λής καὶ τῆς] βο[υλής τῶν]	10 ου Σ[ε]ν[ε]κίωνος [δὶς ύ]
	Φ κ[αὶ τοῦ δή]μου το[ύ Ἀθη]	πάτ[ο]υ Ἴο[υ]λίου [τε Φρον]
5	ναί[ων Σοσία]ν Φα[λκω]	τίνου τρ[ὶς ὑπάτου ἀπό]
	νίλ[αν Σοσ]ί[ο]ν Π[ρίσκου]	γονον Α[----- ἀνέ]
	ὑπά[του θ]υγατ[έρ]α[ς] Πομ]	Ϛ σ[τησεν]

The restoration of this inscription except for lines 13-14 becomes clear as soon as one recognizes that it honors the same woman as an inscription at Cirta, *C.I.L.*, VIII, 7066, of which the first five lines read: *Sosiae Falconillae Q. Pompei Sosi Prisci co(n)s(ulis) fil(iae)*, *Q. Pompei Falconis co(n)s(ularis) nep(ti)*, *Q. Sosi Senecionis co(n)s(ulis) II pro(nepti)*, *Sex. Iuli Frontini co(n)s(ulis) III abn(epti)*. For the careers of the various distinguished persons here mentioned the reader may consult the *Prosopographia Imperii Romani*.

The chief interest of the document lies in the title *ὑπατικός* (= consularis) assigned to the lady's grandfather Pompeius Falco. On the base at Cirta which we have just quoted, he is described as *COS*, an abbreviation which would normally be resolved *co(n)s(ulis)* and not *co(n)s(ularis)*. On the other hand, an inscription erected between A.D. 117 and 120 during Pompeius Falco's lifetime at Hierapolis Kastabala in Cilicia, *C.I.L.*, III, 12117 (= Dessau, *I.L.S.*, 1036), describes him as *leg(ato) Aug(usti) leg(ionis) X Fretensis et leg(ato) pr(o) pr(aetore) [pr]o-vinciae Iudaeae, consulari[s]*, *XV viro sacris faciundis, curator<i> viae Traianae* with other titles both preceding and following. I follow here C. W. Keyes (*per colloquium*) in placing a comma after the word *Iudaeae* and in so correcting the two words where the stonecutter used the nominative instead of the dative, as stonecutters frequently did. *Curator* is not an abbreviation for *curatori* as Dessau implies. The original editor¹⁶ of the latter inscription interpreted the word *consularis* as an adjective modifying the noun *provinciae*, but Judaea never was a consular province. Dessau and the editors of the *Corpus* declared the form *consularis* a stonecutter's error for *co(n)s(uli)*. The stonecutter, who did not trouble to resolve the numerous other abbreviations, is supposed in this case to have resolved erroneously the very simple abbreviation *COS*. This strained interpretation arose obviously not from any fault of method but from a preconception that a consulship was attested for Pompeius Falco by the inscription at Cirta, *C.I.L.*, VIII, 7066, in which he is described as *COS*. Now, however, the new inscription from the Agora, in which there are no ambiguous abbreviations, shows that in contrast to his relatives Pompeius Falco never in all his life became consul, but was a man of consular rank. That is to say, without ever having

¹⁶ E. L. Hicks, *J.H.S.*, XI (1890), pp. 253-254.

served as consul, he occupied posts which were reserved for men of consular rank. He had been *adlectus inter consulares* by the emperor Trajan.

Without suggesting a stonemason's error we can offer two reasonable explanations why Pompeius Falco was described as *COS* in *C.I.L.*, VIII, 7066. In the first place the abbreviation *COS* could in the time of his granddaughter be employed to represent either word *consul* or *consularis*, as the reader may easily verify by examining the index to Dessau, *I.L.S.*, III, pp. 366-382. In the second place the term *consul*, according to a usage attested elsewhere, could be loosely employed for the more accurate definition *consularis*. For example, when C. Fulvius Plautianus, who had already been honored with the *ornamenta consularia*, became also consul in A.D. 203, he was styled in this, his first real consulship, *consul II*.¹⁷ And similarly a clear distinction was often lacking between genuine expraetors and the *adlecti inter praetorios*.¹⁸

Therefore, the restoration of a consul's name as Q. Pompeius F[alco, which Groag¹⁹ recently proposed for *C.I.L.*, XIV, 4539, becomes impossible.

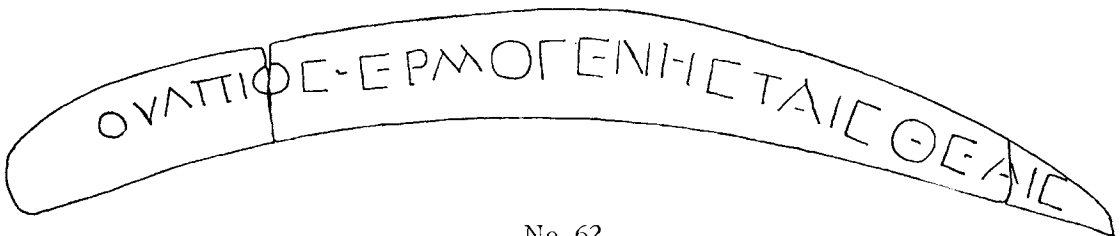
DEDICATION TO DEMETER AND KORE

62. Four fragments of Pentelic marble, which were found in the fill of the Valerian Wall, join as one piece, constituting the statue of an eagle on an inscribed plinth. The head is missing. The inscription, running around the curved plinth, does not all appear in the photograph published in *Hesperia*, VIII (1939), p. 208, where T. L. Shear points out that this and various other monuments must have come originally from the Eleusinion.

Height, 0.34 m.; width, 0.14 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 5436.



No. 62

¹⁷ Dio Cassius, XLVI, 46, 4 and LXXVIII, 13, 1.

¹⁸ *Scriptores Historiae Augustae, Pertinax*, VI, 10: et cum Commodus adlectionibus innumeris praetorias miscuisset, senatus consultum Pertinax fecit iussitque eos, qui praeturas non gessissent sed adlectione accepissent, post eos esse qui vere praetores fuissent.

¹⁹ E. Groag, *Jahreshefte*, XXIX (1935), Beiblatt, p. 178.

Second or third century

Οὐλπιος-Ἑρμογένης ταῖς θεαῖς

Ulpus Hermogenes is otherwise unknown.

P. AELIUS PHAEDRUS

63. Two non-contiguous fragments of Pentelic marble. Fragment *a*, preserving the upper right corner of the monument, was found on January 7, 1935 in a modern house in Section II. The stone is broken away at the back, below, and at the left. Fragment *b*, broken away at the back, below, and at both sides, but preserving part of the bottom, was found on June 6, 1935 in a Late Roman wall of Section II.



Fragment *a*: height, 0.15 m.; width, *ca.* 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

Fragment *b*: height, 0.34 m.; width, *ca.* 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.

Height of letters, 0.024 m.

Inv. Nos. I 2287 (Fragment *a*) and I 2989 (Fragment *b*).

No. 63. Fragment *a*

Second Century after Christ

[-----]μενον
[-----]νον^{v v}
[-----]νκ[-]

lacuna

[---το]ῦ χειροτονη[θέντος ---]
5 [ἐξ Εὐπατρι]δῶν ἐξηγητ[οῦ καὶ ἱερονείκου καὶ]
[ξυστάρχου] Αἰλίου Θεοφίλ[ου τοῦ Πιστοτέλους]
[Σουνιέως] καὶ Κεκροπίας [τῆς Ἀθηνίωνος]
[Φαληρέω]ς τοῦ διὰ βίου π[ερηγητοῦ θυγατρὸς]
[ἡ μήτ]ηρ αὐτοῦ τὸ τρίτον [-----]

No. 63. Fragment *b*

The name of P. Aelius Phaedrus, who died at the age of twenty, is known from his epitaph, from which the present inscription may be in large part restored (*I.G.*, III, 1335): Πό(πλιος) [Αἴ]λιος Φαῖδρος Σουνιεύς υἱὸς τοῦ ἐξ Εὐπατριδῶν ἐξηγητοῦ καὶ ἱερονείκου καὶ ξυστάρχου Αἰλίου Θεοφίλου τοῦ | Π[ιστοτ]έλου Σουνιέως καὶ Κεκροπίας

τῆς Ἀθηνίωνος Φαληρέως τοῦ διὰ βίου περιηγητοῦ θυγατρὸς. An epigram in sixteen lines follows the name.

In line 9 [ὁ πατ]ῆρ is an equally possible restoration.

DEDICATION

64. A fragment of Pentelic marble found on May 5, 1939 in a late wall of Section I. It is broken away above and below and at the back, but preserves part of both sides.

Height, 0.263 m.; width, 0.287 m.;
thickness, 0.175 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.-0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 5804.

Beginning of the Third Century

[---] ὁ ἀν[ε]
[ψιὸ]ς αὐτοῦ Ἀῦρ
[Κα]σσιανὸς ὁ κα[ὶ]
[...]κρατίων Σφή
5 [τὸ]ν ἴδιον []
[ἐπὶ ἄρ]χοντος Γε[λλί]
[ου Ξενα]γόρου Ν, στρ[α]
[τηγοῦ]ντος Ἀῦρ Ἡλ[ι]
[οδώρο]ν Λαμπτρέως



No. 64

The father of Gellius Xenagoras junior was archon in the reign of Commodus.

WIFE OF THE SOPHIST APSINES

65. A fragment of Pentelic marble found on December 18, 1936 in a modern house of Section 00. It is broken away at the back, above, below, and at the right, but preserves part of the left side.

Height, 0.315 m.; width, 0.34 m.; thickness, 0.182 m.

Height of letters, 0.021 m.

Inv. No. I 4354.



No. 65

Another fragment of this inscription, also found in the Agora, was published by G. Oikonomos, *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1911, pp. 235-236, no. 9 (with a photograph), and later included by J. Kirchner in *I.G.*, II², 4007. The two fragments join to give the following text.

Shortly before A.D. 238

<p>ψήφ[ισαμένης τῆς σεμνο] τάτης βουλ[ῆς τῶν Φ Ψ] Ἀννίαν Σατα[ι — — ἴ — —] νείλαν, γυναι[κα] τοῦ κρατί 5 στον Οὐαλε[ρί]ου Ἀψίνου</p>	<p>τοῦ σοφιστοῦ, ἀρχιερέως δὲ Κλαυδίου Λυσιάδου καὶ ἐπὶ βωμ[ῶ Κλ]αυδίου Σώσπι [δος δαδούχων ἔ]κγονον Ψ</p>
--	---

The restoration of the last line is that suggested by Oikonomos. The new fragment confirms the identification which Oikonomos proposed between the Apsines mentioned in line 5 and the famous sophist from Gadara who taught at Athens and was elevated to consular rank by the emperor Maximinus (A.D. 235-238). Since he is not here designated as ὑπατικός but merely as κράτιστος, i. e., vir clarissimus or vir egregius, Apsines probably had not yet received the elevation at the time the inscription was erected. Σατορ]νείλαν may be the name at the end of line 3. Instead of Apsines it is the wife's ancestor, Claudius Lysiades, who had been high priest of the imperial cult. Another member of her family, Memmius ἐπὶ βωμῶ, sometime between A.D. 177 and 180 was described in the inscription *I.G.*, II², 3620 as descended from high priests.

From the new fragment we discover also the gentilicium of Apsines.

JAMES H. OLIVER